

BLM

NEVADA

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT

REPTILE &
AMPHIBIAN
LIST

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The Winnemucca District of the Bureau of Land Management administers about 8 million acres of public lands.

When traveling through Nevada's deserts and mountains, stop and look. You may find some amphibians or reptiles, such as rubber boas, zebra-tailed lizards and pygmy horned lizards. Thirty-two amphibian and reptile species have been recorded in the district.

This list was compiled with reference to *The Reptiles of Western North America*, by John Van Denburgh; *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nevada*, by Jean M. Linsdale; *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians*, 1979; and *Field Records of Amphibians and Reptiles of Nevada*, by David Doty.

Italicized common names indicate federal listing, or candidate listing, for threatened or endangered status.

FROGS

Pacific treefrog *Hyla regilla*

A small frog whose favorite habitat is succulent plant growth near water. Found throughout the district from low valleys to high mountain ranges.



Spotted frog *Rana pretiosa*

This aquatic species is normally found in the vicinity of cold, permanent waters, but it is also found in woods and meadows. Its range is the Humboldt drainage and it migrates to upland areas starting in May.

Northern leopard frog *Rana pipiens*

Probably the most widely distributed amphibian in North America, this frog is found throughout the district where there are permanent waters and aquatic vegetation. Easily found at night by its eyeshine.

Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*

The major population is in the Humboldt River and Rye Patch Reservoir, but is also found in marshes, ponds, lakes and streams where thick growths of aquatic vegetation exists.



TOADS

Great Basin spadefoot *Scaphiopus intermontanus*

Found throughout the district in habitats ranging from lowlands and sagebrush flats to mountain valleys. This species prefers open vegetation and short grass where soil is sandy or gravelly.

Boreal toad *Bufo boreas boreas*

Found throughout the district in a variety of habitats from adverse desert conditions to mountain meadows. This toad often buries itself in loose soil or hides in the burrows of other animals.

LIZARDS

Collared lizard *Crotaphytus collaris*

Found throughout the district in canyons and rock gullies, and on mountain slopes and rocky hillsides.

Long-nosed leopard lizard *Gambelia wislizenii wislizenii*

Found in arid and semi-arid areas of shadscale, sagebrush and other low plant communities near sand or gravel.

Yellow-backed spiny lizard

Sceloporus magister uniformis

Inhabits lower slopes of mountains in arid, semi-arid regions and shadscale deserts, and is usually found in trees near rocks. Located in the southwestern section of the district.

Great Basin fence lizard

Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus

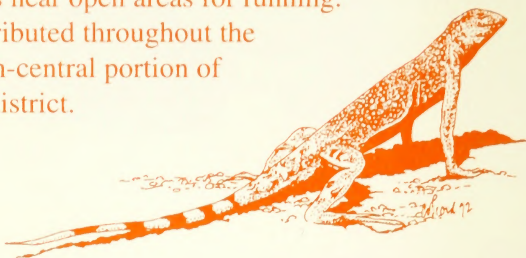
One of the most common western lizards, this subspecies is found throughout the district in wooded and rocky places, around old buildings, woodpiles, fences and banks with rodent burrows.



Zebra-tailed lizard *Callisaurus draconides*

Found near washes and small rock areas near open areas for running.

Distributed throughout the south-central portion of the district.



Northern sagebrush lizard

Sceloporus graciosus graciosus

A ground dweller, this subspecies is usually found near bushes, logs, rocks or brush heaps.

Northern side-blotched lizard

Uta stansburiana stansburiana

Found in the arid and semi-arid areas of the West, this common lizard is heat tolerant and roams throughout the district. Its habitat consists of loose sand, scattered bushes and trees.

Western skink *Eumeces skiltonianus*

Found in the northwest corner of the district at higher elevations. This subspecies prefers rocky habitats near streams with good cover, but has also been found on dry hillsides far from water.

Great Basin skink *Eumeces skiltonianus utahensis*

Found in rocky areas of sagebrush, juniper or grass habitats from 4,500 to 7,000 feet elevations in the western part of the district.

Great Basin whiptail *Cnemidophorus tigris tigris*

An active lizard of arid and semi-arid habitats occurring along gravelly washes and rocky places in sagebrush, grassland and bushy foothill areas. Found throughout the district.

HORNED LIZARDS

Northern desert horned lizard

Phrynosoma platyrhinos platyrhinos

Most widespread horned lizard in the district, this subspecies frequents shadscale, greasewood, sage and cactus habitats in the desert.

Pygmy horned lizard *Phrynosoma douglassi douglassi*

This subspecies frequents habitats ranging from



sagebrush and piñon-juniper habitats to high mountains. Found along the northern-most edge of the district.



SNAKES

Rocky Mountain rubber boa

Charina bottae utahensis

A good swimmer, burrower and climber, this snake frequents grassland, woodland and forest areas in and beneath rotting logs. Found throughout the district.

Red racer *Masticophis flagellum piceus*

Found in the southwestern portion of the district, this snake likes varied habitats--desert, grass, brushland, woodland and farmland, but avoids dense vegetation. Heat tolerant, it is active during the day even in desert areas.

Western yellow-bellied racer

Coluber constrictor mormon

This snake, found in the northern part of the district, favors the open habitat of meadows, sparse brush and forest glades. It lives in semi-arid and moist environments, avoiding extremely dry areas and high meadows.

Desert striped whipsnake

Masticophis taeniatus taeniatus

An alert fast-moving diurnal snake found throughout the district in brushlands, grasslands, sagebrush flats and piñon-juniper areas.

Mojave patch-nosed snake

Salvadora hexalepis mojavensis

This snake's habitat consists of roughlands--rocky canyons, plateaus and mountain slopes. Found in the eastern and southwestern portions of the district.

Western long-nosed snake

Rhinocheilus lecontei lecontei

This snake inhabits deserts, prairies, brushlands, valleys and foothills, but seldom is found in the mountains. A good burrower, it spends the daylight hours underground. Found in the lower part of the district.

Valley garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi*

General habitat of this snake is near marshes, ponds, roadside ditches, damp meadows, woods, farms, city lots and streams. Found in scattered locations on



the western and northern edges of the district.

Wandering garter snake

Thamnophis elegans vagrans

Occurs in varied habitats--grassland, brushland, woodland and forest. Usually can be found in damp environments near water throughout most of the district.

Ground snake *Sonora semiannulata*

A nocturnal snake of arid and semi-arid regions, this snake is usually found near river bottoms, desert flats and rocky hillsides with pockets of loose soil.

Great Basin gopher snake

Pituophis melanoleucus deserticola

The most common snake in the district, it occupies a variety of habitats--desert, prairie, brushland and woodland. Favorite habitats are cultivated fields, grass and brush.

California kingsnake

Lampropeltis getulus californiae

Found in varied habitats--woodlands, river bottoms, farmlands, prairies and deserts in the vicinity of rock outcrops, clumps of vegetation, and under rotting logs and old lumber. Located along the southwestern and southern edges of the district.

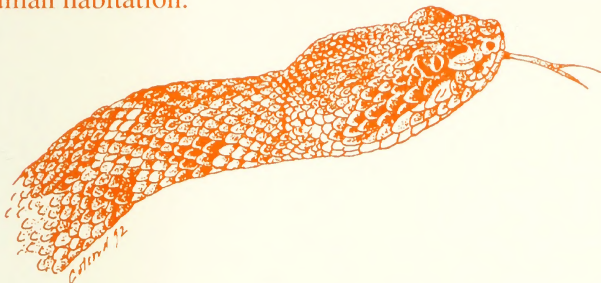


VENOMOUS SNAKES



Great Basin rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis lutosus*

Frequents varied habitats--grassland, brushland, woodland and rock outcrops, but avoids the barren and alkali deserts. This venomous snake is found throughout the district, often near human habitation.



Coral snake *Micruroides euryxanthus euryxanthus*

This snake's venom is highly dangerous. It inhabits arid and semi-arid regions, often among rocks and in loose sand areas. Sightings have been reported near Humboldt House and Unionville, but this species is probably extinct in the district.

Desert night snake *Hypsiglena torquata deserticola*

Occurring in both rocky and sandy areas, this snake lives in varied habitats--sagebrush, deserts and woodlands to the lower slopes of the mountains. Found throughout the district, this subspecies is venomous, but not dangerous to man.



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It is committed to manage,
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in a manner to serve the needs
of the American people for all times.
Management is based on the principles
of multiple use and sustained yield
of our nation's resources
within a framework
of environmental responsibility
and scientific technology.

These resources include
recreation; rangelands; timber;
minerals; watershed; fish and wildlife;
wilderness; air; and
scenic, scientific and cultural values.

